

PAPERS READ AT MEETING OF OSLER SOCIETY

Life of James Douglas Is Topic of First Paper

SECOND ON EGYPT

Dr. Hans Zinsser Will Be Speaker at Annual Banquet

DR. HANS ZINSSER, author of "Rats, Lice, and History," will be the guest speaker at the Annual Banquet of the Osler Society, to be held in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on January 29th at 7.30 p.m., it was announced at the Society's first meeting of the year last night.

At last night's gathering two papers were presented, by Mr. A. C. Stone and Mr. F. D. Chapman. Honorary Members present were Doctors Birkett, Martin, Francis, Wright, and Dancy.

The first paper of the evening, "The Life of James Douglas," was read by Mr. A. C. Stone. This was a biography of the great-grandfather of Principal Lewis W. Douglas.

JAMES DOUGLAS

James Douglas was born in Scotland in 1800 and spent his early life there. In his youth he became a doctor's apprentice, after which he was admitted to the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh and at London, and was elected to the Royal Jennerian Society at the London Vaccine Institute, attaining these honours by the early age of twenty. He then embarked on a rather adventurous life, first as surgeon aboard a whaling ship that took him into Far Northern waters, to India for a short stay, and then to Honduras as surgeon for a group of colonists. He finally came to Boston and decided to tour America but only travelled as far as Utica, N.Y., where by a rather spectacular surgical operation he became very prominent. He then decided to settle there and to become married. Later, in 1826, he moved to Quebec City where he quickly built up a splendid practice. The typhus and cholera epidemic of '32, '34, and '49 hit Quebec and Dr. Douglas with his experiences in the tropics soon had an enviable reputation. His greatest work, however, was with the insane, he instituted reforms in treatment of the insane and founded the old Beaufort Asylum.

His son James Douglas, Jr., the benefactor of McGill, had in the meantime attended the Laval, Queen's, and Edinburgh Engineering Schools and was living in Pennsylvania. It was there that Dr. Douglas finally went to spend his last years with his son until his death in 1886.

EGYPTIAN MEDICINE

"Mummies and Medicine in Ancient Egypt" was the title of the paper presented by Mr. F. D. Chapman, and was a description of the processes of mummification and the earliest origin of historic medicine in Egypt.

Of all the ancient peoples, the Egyptians paid most attention to funeral matters. They took the most careful pains to perpetuate the identity of the dead individual and to preserve the body from decay, for they refused to recognize the fact of death, and used mummification, amulets, and magic, in the attempt to evade the reality of death. It was this striving toward prolongation of life that was responsible for the rise of the magician and priest and from these the physician. The custom of mummification played a very important part in the history of anatomy and physiology, for it afforded practitioners to become familiar with the internal organs of the body which prejudice forbade in all other parts of the world. The actual technique of mummification was most complex, taking seventy days to complete, and had a deeply religious significance. The Hereditary Embalmer first extracted the brain through the left nostril, washed out the mouth and stuffed it with resin soaked linen and then thickly coated the face with resinous paste. Next the body was eviscerated through a flank incision, and all viscera except the heart was removed. The body was then put in

Protesting Reporter Describes Involuntary Seminary Eviction

McGill Night at Park Slide Gives Rise to Curious Chain of Circumstances

By D. L. S.

WE first would like to make clear that we are doing this story under protest. We should prefer to keep quiet about it; we are not in the least proud of our own part in the affair. But our tough, blond-haired (fashion note—we must interest all our readers, according to the new C.U.P. handbook which has just not been issued) night editor has been roaring at us for half an hour, with pauses for expostulation, and we have finally realized that the Daily must come out, and blank spaces are not stylish since we changed printers.... Good. We were getting rather tired of that sentence.

So grimly we sat us down to our trusty typewriter, pulled our hats down over our faces even more grimly, stuck the unlighted end of an unlighted cigarette into our mouth—we must explain that the "our" here is editorial, and not collective—and felt just like a reporter, or even an editor.

Let us begin at the end. The end came when we were thrown out of Miss Jones' Seminary for Young Girls—thrown out neck and crop.

At least we landed on my neck, not to mention the crop. At that stage we weren't quite sure of what did happen, anyways. How we got there, unfortunately, is a different story which the night editor forbids us to tell. You see, he says that it will only interest the male part of the audience, and that isn't good journalism—see the CUP handbook, just not issued.

We forgot to tell you that we started out to see about the McGill night at the park slide, so we went staggering up to Major Forbes' lake on the top of the mountain, found the slide, said hello to the beavers—at least the girls looked as if they were wearing beaver skin coats, and started looking at the night.

That was where the trouble started. Any night would do; we weren't particular whether it was McGill night or not. Then the moon went in. Perhaps it didn't think it should be peeping. Then the girls went in. They didn't think we should be peeping, either.

So that left us, as you might say, up a mountain. So we went in, too. Then we came out—involuntarily. Then we went home.

NEW SCHOLARSHIPS FOR "EXCHANGE"

Candidates Chosen on Basis of All University Activities

PLANS for a new series of undergraduate "exchange" scholarships have been revealed by the National Federation of Canadian University Students. Students, who have completed two years of university work or its equivalent, are eligible for the scholarships, which the federation gives under the stipulation that the third year be taken at some other university—in the case of McGill, excluding those in Ontario and Quebec—and that the student return to McGill to complete his or her fourth year.

Successful applicants from McGill will attend the "exchange" university—including the Universities of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, or those in the Maritimes—without being required to pay tuition or Students' Council fees, thus being able to use the money that would ordinarily be employed for this purpose to defray living expenses.

Candidates will be chosen, not only on the basis of their scholastic standing, but the applicants' extracurricular activities will also be taken into account when the selections are made.

Further details may be obtained from either the N.F.C.U.S. representative, the Registrar's Office or from the Students' Executive Council.

COMPARISON.

From Kansas State College comes this unique comparison of newspapers and women:

"They have forms.
"They are bold face type.
"They always have the last word.
"Back numbers are not in demand.
"They have a great deal of influence.
"They are well worth looking over.
"You cannot believe everything they say.
"They carry the news wherever they go.
"If they know anything, they usually tell it.
"They are never afraid to speak their own mind.
"They are much thinner than they used to be.
"Every man should have one of his own and not borrow his neighbor's."—Argosy Weekly.

And I wondered what the editor meant when he said, "Have YOU made any New Year's resolution?"
Goodbye now.

FORLORN MAIDENS GO ON SPINSTER SPREE

By S.P.Q.R.

THE Forlorn Maidens of the Women's Union are throwing a "Spinster Spree" to cheer them up after the unusual intellectual strain put upon their dear little minds by the Midterms. At 9 p.m. on Friday, December 21, the Royal Victoria College—bless its venerable walls—will quiver to the tunes of Howard Simpson's Orchestra and the stomp of swing, truckin', the Big Apple, and an occasional waltz to maintain decorum.

Though the affair is represented as an innovation, and the newest of the new in college festivity, we are not deceived. It dates back to the Suffragettes and Mrs. Bloomer. It is really a Feminist Crusade.

(Continued on Page Three)

HUMOUR TITLE OF ADDRESS AT LITERARY MEET

Many Members and Visitors Attend Meeting of Society

PROF. GEORGE SPEAKS

Defines Humour as Genial Appreciation of Incongruities

"BLESSED be humour with apologies to Stephen Leacock" is the real title of my talk," said Prof. George in his address to the St. James Literary Society last night. "But then it is always wise to pay tribute to Stephen Leacock in Montreal."

"Humour" said Prof. George, "is the genial appreciation of incongruities. Malicious jokes played at the expense of other people are not humour. True humour is not the scorn of the superior person laughing at the actions of the lower class. An instance of this is the fun that is made of a person who eats peas with a knife, this is not incongruity but an ingenuity, if he manages to do so without cutting his mouth."

ENGLISH HUMOUR.

English humour consists mainly of under-statement. A good example of this type is the following: There was a dense fog in London. A motorist stopped and said to a policeman if this was Brighton. The bobby answered: "No, this is Piccadilly, ain't it?"

Scotch humour is more subtle. A man in Scotland was passing a graveyard. He went in and began a conversation with a grave-digger. He asked the digger if people often died in his town. He received the answer: "Only once." When he asked him if he had lived there all his life he was answered: "No, not yet." Yet this is just straight logic. We who find it funny are the illogical ones.

AMERICAN JOKE.

The American joke is the swifter (Continued on Page Three)

STUDENT CALM NOT STIRRED BY RECENT VOTING

Student Sentiment Agrees in General With Result

SATISFACTION FELT

Some Show Violent Leanings One Way or Another

A CONSENSUS of student opinion revealed today that while the result did not cause any violent upheaval of the well known student calm, there was, on the whole a faintly discernible feeling of satisfaction with the election of Bonnier to the Federal Government. Indeed, in some instances feelings rose to positive exultation, on the one hand, and deep despair on the other.

"I was surprised," said a well-known junior. "Coupling Bonnier's personality with his worthy platform, I felt sure he would make it." Another Houde supporter said dolefully, "The voters are going to the dogs. I am going to Shanghai." To us it looked as if he was heading for the Pig and Whistle.

REARMAMENT DESIRABLE.

"A moderate scheme of rearmament is desirable," said an Honours Economy student. "Yes," said a C.A.T.C. member, "I'm glad Bonnier got in. I thought for a while the voters were going to the dogs and I was planning to go to Shangri-la; maybe I'll go anyway." He departed, and again it looked as if he were making for the most popular tavern hereabouts. "It serves Houde right," said another, not a co-ed, by the way.

As ever, the flippancy were with us. We soon tired of that old standby "Who's Houde?" and turned away, only to be confronted with the equally hoary "So what?"

STUDENT APATHY.

In search of something new we stationed ourselves at the Pit just after lunch-hour. Here all was (Continued on Page Four)

AUSSIE DEBATERS ASSERT INFIDELITY OF DEMOCRACIES

VISITING DEBATERS FROM MELBOURNE



R. W. WILMOT and A. L. BENJAMIN, graduates in law of the University of Melbourne, who arrived here Sunday to debate Phil Vineberg and Thomas Lamont of McGill. The Australians are staying at the Douglas Hall, which they describe as the most comfortable and luxurious quarters they have encountered on their tour.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB HAS HUNGARIAN MEAL

A study of the cultures and traditions of the newer racial groups of Canada is the means by which a better understanding of these groups may be obtained, Rev. M. Feher, of the Reformed Hungarian Church of Montreal, told a large gathering of the members of the Cosmopolitan Club at their regular luncheon meeting in the Hungarian Social Club.

Students of McGill's Cosmopolitan Club, representing many races and creeds, were among the large number of guests who enjoyed a typical Hungarian meal, and the native Hungarian music.

In opening the meeting, David Lin Yuen, Canadian-Chinese student from British Columbia and president of the club, reminded his audience of the original purpose for the founding of the club, as a step to overcome (Continued on Page Three)

CO-OPERATION NEW MACDONALD COURSE

Large Registration for Economics and Agriculture

A NEW course in Co-operation got under way at Macdonald College on Monday, under the sponsorship of the Government of the Province of Quebec. The sixty young men who have registered for it have come from all parts of the Province, including Pontiac county and the Gaspé coast.

The purpose of the course is to have men go out and do extension work in agriculture and economics. It will take two months to complete. No special qualifications are necessary. The course is not designed to include women.

This great number of students has taxed the facilities of the College to capacity, and arrangements have had to be made for the accommodation of many in the town of Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Addresses were given at an assembly of all the students on Monday evening by Dean W. H. Brittain, by Prof. S. N. R. Hodgins, the director of the course, Prof. L. H. Hamilton, Field representative, and by K. D. Monks.

STUDENTS SUPPORT UNION'S REQUEST

Civil Liberties Union Protest Padlock Law at Ottawa

CONTINUING their support of the Civil Liberties Union campaign to have the Quebec Padlock Law repealed, the Social Problems Club has made arrangements for a special McGill delegation to Ottawa. The C.L. Union has requested the Federal Government to disallow the Law and members of the club feel that added weight will be given to the protest with this delegation.

The delegation will leave for Ottawa between the 22nd and the 27th of January. The exact date will not be known until later, when the reply from Premier King is received. The delegates will travel in a chartered McGill bus, fare to be \$2.50 per person if 35 students make the trip.

All interested should leave their names and telephone number at the desk in Strathcona Hall. The bus will leave in the morning and return in the evening of the same day.

Sambo found a job on a railroad gang and was leaving his family, when his wife shouted: "Come back heah, Sam. You hasn't cut a stick of wood for the stove, and you'll be gone a week."

The negro turned around looking very much aggrieved. "Honey," he said, "what's the matter? You all talks as though ah was takin' de axe with me."

DEBATE TONIGHT

Wilmot and Benjamin Uphold Affirmative

ON WORLD TOUR

Debated Against University Teams of Far East and U.S.A.

W. W. WILMOT and A. L. BENJAMIN of the University of Melbourne, Australia, will uphold the affirmative of the argument "Resolved that the Democratic Nations of the World have betrayed China" in tonight's debate in Moyse Hall. They have travelled extensively and debated at Universities all the way from Cambridge, Mass. to Tokyo. Following their stay here they will leave for England to continue their tour.

When interviewed yesterday Mr. Wilmot stated that the democratic nations have not only betrayed China but simultaneously betrayed the whole world. The democratic nations apparently judge that it is easier to break China than Japan.

Opposing Messrs. Wilmot and Benjamin will be Phil Vineberg and Thomas Lamont. These latter have been very active in debating circles at McGill and have scored many victories. Tonight they will pit their voice and wit against the debating prowess of the team from the Antipodes. Principal L. W. Douglas will be the chairman at tonight's function and Senator Hugesen, Mr. Claxton and Mr. Wansbrough will act as judges.

DEBATERS TO BROADCAST.

The purpose of the team is debating and speaking on Australia, and at the same time making a wide survey of student activities and organizations at the request of the Melbourne University Union. In pursuance of this plan they will give a short broadcast under the auspices of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on the topic, "Australia Looks at Japan." The broadcast will take place on Wednesday at 7.45 and will be presented in a dialogue form.

The team has already had some eighty debates. A number of these had to be undertaken by Mr. Wilmot alone or with a substitute, as Mr. Benjamin contracted pneumonia in Los Angeles and was confined to hospital for five weeks. The team has had eight decision debates, six of which they have won. In the Philippine Islands they won a cup which was sent to Australia as a perpetual trophy.

Those who recall last year's Mock Parliament in which professors opposed students on the question "Resolved that the Democratic Nations of the World Have Betrayed Spain" will expect similar arguments in Wednesday's debate. The decision at the Parliament was that the Democratic Nations had betrayed Spain, but this need not be in any way prophetic concerning China.

DEBATED IN JAPAN.

While in Japan, the Australian team debated with the Tokio University of Commerce on the resolution that "Modern Western Civilization Destroys Personality." The Japanese took the negative in this debate, and it was the first international held at a Japanese university. Debates on this continent were given at Stanford, Washington, Alberta, Minnesota, George Washington University, Harvard, Bates College and many others. The tour in England following the present stay here will last some six weeks and will be under the auspices of the National Union of Students. Leading Scottish and English Universities will be visited on this tour.

Tickets for the debate, to be held Wednesday at 8.30, may be obtained from various representatives of the Debating Union, at the Tuck Shop, or at Bill Gentleman's. The price is twenty-five cents. The public is invited to this function, especially as the mid-term exams may prevent many students from attending.

WORLD NEWS FROM A TELEGRAPH KEY

PROVINCIAL

QUEBEC, January 18.—Peace between employer and employee is essential if the pulp and paper industry is to cope successfully with its present "critical" problems, Premier Maurice Duplessis told a delegation representing the Confederation of Canadian Catholic Workers today.

The Quebec Premier called on labor unions in the province to "examine carefully" all those problems, not only from their own point of view, but also from the employers', before taking any step which might strike a blow at industrial progress.

Friction between the Catholic labor organizations and international unions in Quebec was preventing pulp and paper employers from signing collective agreements with the workers, Premier Duplessis said when a member of the delegation, representing 22 Catholic federations and councils of the National Catholic Syndicates, asked if it were not possible to "force collective agreements."

The labor group, headed by Alfred Charpentier, of Montreal, president of the confederation, met the Premier and Quebec Cabinet Ministers to make suggestions of legislation to benefit workers.

Representatives of the pulp and paper industry's employees charged their employers refused to sign collective agreements and recognize unions.

Premier Duplessis replied that the employers did accord the unions recognition but were threatened with "boycott in the United States" if they signed any agreement with Catholic unions in Quebec.

ST. HYACINTHE

ST. HYACINTHE, January 18.—With the bodies of only 17 out of an estimated thirty dead recovered in the disastrous fire in St. Hyacinthe, which completely demolished the Sacred Heart College, no investigation will be held until the 45 "unreported" teachers and pupils have been accounted for.

The worst school disaster in North America since the calamitous explosion of a New London, Texas, high school last year, the half-million dollar four-storey structure was gutted by flame accompanied by a mysterious explosion. There was nothing definite to indicate how many of the sleeping pupils and teachers perished in the holocaust.

Several of the survivors said the building shook momentarily from the force of the explosion. Steel window-frames dropped from their places into the snow which was blackened with debris for a half-mile around. The red brick walls of the building were heaved out in five different places, and not a beam or support was left standing.

Inside the walls the debris was piled many feet high as a result of the falling in of the roof, which carried the floors with it. The collapse of the roof was the cause of the trapping of many of the missing. From beneath the wreckage, firemen at a late hour were digging for bits of charred flesh and bone.

From the fire's appearance last night, it seemed that the wreckage would smoulder on for many hours, slowing up attempts at a recovery of and an accurate check of the dead. The great hulk of the ruin, still smoking and hissing, belched clouds of smoke into the frosty air.

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, January 18.—State Secretary Cordell Hull, receiving word from the Soviet Government that Mrs. Marie Rubens of New York City had been arrested in Moscow on suspicion of espionage, asked Soviet authorities tonight to permit a United States official to see her.

State Department spokesmen said the request was made so that a secretary of the American embassy in Moscow could determine how she was being treated and whether her story of her detention corresponded with the Soviet version.

Counsel for Miss Constance Boerger of New York, sister of Mrs. Rubens, announced he would ask the Secretary of State to arrange if possible that the prisoner be represented by counsel of her choice.

Overjoyed at word that her sister—long missing—still was alive, Miss Boerger said in New York:

"I know she's completely innocent of any espionage. If she is involved, I am sure it is entirely without her knowledge."

Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Minister, informed Hull through Loy Henderson, American Charge d'Affaires, that the mysterious woman known also as "Mrs. Donald Louis Robinson" had been under virtual arrest since the beginning of December.

"Donald Louis Robinson," with whom she entered Russia, also is under arrest on suspicion of espionage after being found in a Ural Mountain town carrying numerous false passports of various countries, Litvinoff said.

FRENCH

PARIS, January 18.—Camille Chautemps tonight formed a new French Government composed, with two exceptions, of members of his own Radical-Socialist party—the most moderate group of the 19-months-old coalition of Left parties known as the Popular Front.

Whether his success in ending the five-day political crisis precipitated by resignation of his previous Government meant the doom of the Popular Front itself was not immediately clear. It was certain, however, that support of the Communists—one of the three main groups in the coalition—had been discarded.

The third big Leftist party—the Socialists who have the largest single representation in the Chamber of Deputies—pledged parliamentary support to Chautemps but declined to enter his new Cabinet. There were nine Socialists in the first Chautemps Cabinet and their resignation during the financial crisis was the immediate cause of the Government's fall. The Socialist leader, Leon Blum, was Vice-Premier in Chautemps first Cabinet and himself headed the first Popular Front Cabinet.

A striking departure in the new Government was creation of the post of Minister of State to coordinate financial and economic affairs. This was given to Georges Bonnet, Finance Minister in the last Government and champion of a free-money policy, the issue partly responsible for the dramatic end of the Government last Friday morning.

All Radical-Socialists in the last Cabinet were retained, although some were shifted to new posts.

Defence Minister Edouard Daladier kept that portfolio and in addition became Vice-Premier, succeeding Blum.

Yvon Delbos, Foreign Minister, remains in that capacity.

McGill Daily

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA

Member of the C. U. P.

Published every week-day during the college year at 690 SHERBROOKE ST. W. Telephone LANcaster 2244.

Opinions expressed below are those of the Managing Board of the McGill Daily and not the official opinions of the Students' Society.

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NEWS..... Glyn Owen
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REPORTERS

S. Costin, I. Lapin, K. Kunin, E. Feigelman,
H. Oxorn, Sid Wagner.

Montreal, Wednesday, January 19, 1938
Vol. XXVII—No. 58

Exchange Scholarships

The National Federation of Canadian University Students Exchange Scholarships are now being advertised and those interested are urged to apply in the near future in order that the selection committee may get an idea of how many students wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of studying 'away from home' next year.

These Scholarships are, as their name implies, exchanges. They are open to students who have completed two years of their course and wish to take their third year at another university and who will then return to their own university for the fourth and final year. They are open to men and women and while a certain standard of scholarship is necessary to qualify this is not the only consideration, and candidates are sought who will be able to represent their own university adequately in the field of sports and student activities.

The plan is so organized that a person from Ontario or Quebec may take his third year in a University in the Maritimes, or in any of the four western provinces. There is no exchange as between McGill and universities in Ontario.

The Scholarship consists of the students fees and Students' Council Fees at the visited University. Thus the money which would have been spent on fees at the student's home university can be applied to room and board at the visited University.

The scholarship plan has been operating for some years now and well over one hundred scholars have availed themselves of the opportunities presented. Applications should be made to the Registrar or to the office of the Students' Executive Council in the McGill Union.

Students on the Governing Board

It is always interesting and often exemplary to compare the governing systems as well as the educational methods of other universities with those of our own. Frequently we have reason to congratulate ourselves on our own excellent institutions and ways of doing things. Occasionally, however, we are informed of new ideas which seem well worth our serious consideration. Such an idea is that of student representation on the governing body of the university. It has been introduced, so the visiting Australian debaters inform us, at the University of Melbourne, and other Australian universities are considering its adoption by their own governing boards.

At Melbourne, the governors are chosen in part by the state and in part by the university. Of this latter part, three representatives are elected by the professorial staff, and two by the students. The students do not have to elect fellow-students, but they may not elect a member of the faculty. At the present time in Melbourne, one of their representatives is a student. This representation on the governing body does not affect student self-government. The undergraduates have their own Students' Council as at McGill.

It is true that the situations of McGill and Melbourne are not exactly the same. The latter is controlled by the state; McGill is privately endowed. Their governing body is not quite the same as our Board of Governors.

Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that students there are evidently not regarded as a mere adjunct to the university. It is too often hastily assumed that the university confers a favour upon the students by permitting them to come and sit at the feet of masters of learning. That the real function of the university is the promotion of intellectual progress, and that this progress is chiefly brought about by the original advanced work done by the professors, is perfectly true, but that the training of young men and women as successors to these savants is equally important, seems to be often forgotten. Students are treated as if they were still children, and therefore they often act as if they were still in the nursery. A little responsibility soon sobers a man.

Therefore, we would do well not to dismiss this idea of student representation on the governing board too lightly and carelessly. We may find ourselves behind the times and not, as McGill has often been, well to the fore.

Literary Comment

We See By The Papers....

... That evidently J. B. Priestley's latest play "Time And The Conways" is not enjoying as great a success in New York as it did in London. In fact one reviewer goes as far as to say it "was like a heavy slab of Yorkshire pudding with no roast beef."

Honours.

The first award in King George VI's reign of the King's Gold Medal for poetry was made recently to Wylan Hugh Auden, 30-year-old poet and dramatist, who was presented to the king by the Poet Laureate, John Masefield.

The decoration, which recognizes meritorious work by young poets, was instituted three years ago by George V. The first recipient was Lawrence Whistler. The honour was withheld last year.

Mr. Auden's poems and plays are published in America by Random House. His last volume of poetry to be published in America was "On This Island." And two weeks ago, Random House published his book, "Letters from Iceland," which was written in collaboration with Louis MacNeice.

Moving Day.

Gertrude Stein's famous Paris home at 27 Rue de Fleurus, described so accurately and lovingly in her "Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas," and again in the newly published "Everybody's Autobiography," is now adorned with a large and curt "For Rent" placard. For Gertrude and Miss Toklas, after more than twenty years there, have been routed by the noises and fumes of a new garage just a few doors away, and have moved, with all their famous Picassos and Matisses, and their precious dogs Basket and Pepe, to 5 Rue Christine.

The very day Miss Stein settled in her new apartment, she received the first finished copies of her new book, "Everybody's Autobiography," from America. She considers that a good augury. "As soon as the book came," she writes to her publishers, "I sat down and read it through again from beginning to end, and I must say, it is a fascinating book!"

That ought to end all arguments on the subject.

Facts of Interest.

Bennett Cerf, president of the Modern Library, lectured to a class in journalism last week on "The Problems of a Reprint Publisher," and gave the students some of the following statistics to ponder over:

Since the first Modern Library title appeared in 1918, there have been 317 books issued in the series, but 101 have been discarded. Titles are eliminated each year when it becomes obvious that they have outlived their usefulness.

The Modern Library title that has sold the most copies in the past ten years is Dostoyevsky's "The Brothers Karamazov." The total is over 120,000 copies. Not far behind are Maugham's "Of Human Bondage," Voltaire's "Candide," Hudson's "Green Mansions," and Merejkowski's "Romance of Leonardo da Vinci."

In the Giant series, "The Complete Novels of Jane Austen," and the "Poems of Keats and Shelley," complete in one volume, have rung up the highest totals.

The best-selling Modern Library title for 1937 was Lundberg's "Imperial Hearst." The best-selling Giant was Werfel's "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh."

Mr. Cerf pointed out how accurately Modern Library sales reflected the rise and fall in popularity of contemporary American writers. From 1925 to 1930, Dreiser, Sherwood, Anderson, and Cabell dominated the American section of the Library. Then Dos Passos and Hemingway jumped into the lead, and though they are still high on the lists, they have lately been hard pressed by Faulkner, Caldwell, Wolfe, and John Steinbeck.

The sale of the classics in the Modern Library is not subject to the violent fluctuations that govern the newer titles. In fact, the figures on books like "The Divine Comedy" and "Don Quixote" are amazingly consistent. "The Canterbury Tales" sold 8,301 copies in 1934, and 8,303 copies in 1936. Dickens, Thackeray, and Tolstoy go on like clockwork. Meredith has slipped noticeably in the past few years, but Hardy has perked up.

In four years' time, over 50,000 sets of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" (it's complete in two Modern Library Giants) have been sold. The Modern Library editors think that this is the most astonishing record in their collection.

The Modern Library was founded by Albert Boni and Horace Liveright in 1918. In August, 1925, the series was purchased by Bennett Cerf and Donald Klopfer, and they have published it ever since. Early in 1936, Robert Haas joined the firm, and today the Modern Library is published under the imprint of Random House. The series has been phenomenally successful. Slumps and depressions, and changing trends in the public's reading habits, have not affected it at all. The publishers cheerfully admit that many of their most reckless extravaganzas in beautiful typography and binding in Random House books have been paid for by the profits from the Modern Library.

The Bookshelf

The Great Canadian Novel.

OUR WOMAN OF THE SNOWS. By John R. Randall. 493 pp. 1938: New York.

Ever since our American friends became literate, their book reviewers have had the habit of hailing every third novel that pours from the country's prolific type-writers as the "great American novel". Very fortunately the Canadian reviewers have not adopted this same habit; thus when the occasion does arise we can find words which really express our feelings.

For "Our Woman of the Snows" is probably the finest, if not the only fine novel, that a Canadian has ever produced. A picaresque novel in the style of J. B. Priestley's "Good Companions," it far outdoes its prototype; it covers the huge, vast sweep of Canada, the country of the snows; it delicately etches the shadows; it robustly roars out the highlights in gargantuan, rabelaisian splendour.

This is Mr. Randall's first novel, yet it shows no signs of the usual inexperience of the beginner. His characters are finely traced, and yet are full-bodied, full-voiced men and women. They are imbued with the joys of life; they live its petty sorrows and tribulations to the full. They are hearty, earnest, filled with zest and joy. There are no long passages devoted to the introspection of "pimply clerks of Bloomsbury," or of Mr. Randall's own native St. Catherine St.

For Mr. Randall, and that makes the book far more interesting, is one of our own. He graduated from McGill some four or five years ago, and since then has spent his time writing formula stories for the pulp magazines. But we should like to point out that our belief that Mr. Randall's book is the "great Canadian novel" has not been affected by this position; as a matter of fact we have tried to lean over backwards in our consideration of his work. That we have not succeeded is an undoubted tribute to the excellence of "Our Woman of the Snows."

We could describe the plot of the book; we could show the skill with which the author interweaves the lives of his protagonists; his deep consideration, portrayal, and analysis of the complex characters that go to make up "Our Woman of the Snows." But such gilding of the lily is absolutely unnecessary.

We merely suggest that you read the first few pages of Mr. Randall's story; if they do not convince you, nothing will. And whether they do or not, in our estimation at least, "Our Woman of the Snows" is the finest novel ever written by a Canadian, and probably the finest novel written in the English or American languages in the past decade.

—D.L.S.

THE ENGINEER — A PARABLE

ONE day three men, a Lawyer, a Doctor, and an Engineer, appeared before St. Peter as he stood guarding the Pearly Gates.

The first man to step forward was the lawyer. With confidence and assurance he proceeded to deliver an eloquent address which left St. Peter dazed and bewildered. Before the venerable Saint could recover, the Lawyer pushed him aside and strode through the open portals.

Next came the doctor. With impressive, dignified bearing, he introduced himself: "I am Dr. Brown." St. Peter received him cordially. "I feel I know you, Dr. Brown. Many who preceded you said you sent them here. Welcome to our city."

The engineer, modest and diffident, had been standing in the background. He now stepped forward.

"I am looking for a job," he said. St. Peter wearily shook his head.

"I am sorry," he replied, "we have no work here for you. If you want a job, you can go to Hell."

This response sounded familiar to the engineer and made him feel more at home.

"Very well," he said, "I have had Hell all my life and I guess I can stand it better than the others."

St. Peter was puzzled. "Look here, young man, what are you?"

"I am an engineer," was the reply.

"Oh, yes," said St. Peter. "Do you belong to the Locomotive Brotherhood?"

"No, I am sorry," the engineer responded apologetically. "I am a different kind of engineer."

"What on earth do you do?"

The engineer recalled a definition and calmly replied: "I apply mathematical principles to the control of natural forces." This sounded meaningless to St. Peter and his temper got the better of him.

"Young man," he said, "you can go to Hell with your mathematical principles and try your hand on some of the natural forces there!" "That suits me," responded the engineer. "I am always glad to go where there is a tough job to tackle." Whereupon he departed for the Nether Regions.

And it came to pass that strange reports began to reach St. Peter. The celestial denizens, who had amused themselves in the past by looking down upon the less fortunate creatures in the Inferno, commenced asking for transfers to that other domain. The sounds of agony and suffering were stilled. Many new arrivals, after seeing both places, selected the Nether Region for their permanent abode. Puzzled, St. Peter sent messengers to visit Hell and to report back to him. They returned, all excited and reported to St. Peter.

"That engineer you sent down there," said the messengers, "has completely transformed the place so that you would not know it now. He has harnessed the Fiery Furnaces for light and power. He has cooled the entire place with artificial refrigeration. He has drained the Lakes of Brimstone and has filled the air with cool, perfumed breezes. He has flung bridges across the Bottomless Abyss and has bored tunnels through the Olisidian cliffs. He has created paved streets, gardens, parks and playgrounds, lakes and rivers, and beautiful falls. That engineer you sent down there has gone through Hell and has made it a realm of happiness, peace and industry."

—The Manitoban.

FRESHETTES WARNED SUCCESS DIFFICULT

Don't rumba promiscuously if you want to be a co-ed in good standing. That's one of the rules in the booklet presented to all freshmen girls at the University of Pittsburgh.

Pittsquette, edited by Mary Roche of the class of '40, advises saving the rumba, tango and southern swing exhibitions for private showings and fairly small parties.

Other pointers given include advice to:

Collect names. Speak when you are spoken to and make a point of finding out later who spoke to you — so you'll know next time.

Give your courtesy muscle a little exercise. Rise at the proper moments. That means rising for faculty members. It is also a good idea to practice on seniors.

Come to class on time. Also say good morning to the professor. And sit in at least a semi-becoming manner in the classroom. ("Incidentally," the booklet adds slyly, "being in the same classroom is considered introduction enough—if you want to speak to that handsome senior two rows behind.")

Learn to smoke fastidiously. Buy your own cigarettes. Put your ashes and general debris in ash trays where they belong. But don't smoke in the corridors, on the street, or on the dance floor.

Learn to "love the assembled mob" at parties. Speak to the people who should be spoken to. (That makes them feel good.) Don't change place cards or otherwise up-

set the general arrangements for the party.

Learn to appreciate all types of personalities. That applies to Helen, who believes in every conceivable form of radicalism, to Margery who tells really exciting stories with elastic truth, to Lillian who verbally criticizes everything you wear, to Betty who thinks of nothing but men.

Don't go in for "blind" dates. You'll find plenty of chances to meet men at the campus "mizers" or in class.

It is extremely difficult, the booklet adds, to be a gracious success. And failure isn't a social damnation — "unless you have broadcast your hopes!" — McMaster.

AMAZONIAN UTOPIA FAR AWAY IF PSYCHOLOGISTS HAVE THEIR SAY

After an exhaustive campus survey, three psychology professors at the University of Oklahoma have come to the conclusion that men have no reason to fear there will be an Amazonian world in the next thousand years, as predicted by a former Harvard professor.

The prediction had been voiced by Dr. William Marston when he said that women would develop their ability for worldly success as they have their ability for love, and would then rule the earth.

Dr. L. B. Hoisington, head of the department of psychology at Oklahoma, said that the basis of women's emotionality was the taboos which had been placed on her and that there had always been certain things a man could do, that a woman, because of these taboos, could not.

Another psychology professor was pessimistic regarding the possibility of an Amazonian world, although he did admit that there was a prevalent tendency to grant increased rights to women.

Dr. Fred Tebbets, assistant professor of psychology, attacked the problem from the economic angle. It was his opinion that women already owned a large amount of wealth and controlled considerably more, and thus they proved that it was not in their nature to exercise the dominance they had through this control. Another obstacle to Marston's theory, Tebbets said, was women's lack of inventiveness.

—Varsity.

This nursery rhyme is received from the Tattler:

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall;
All the King's horses
And all the king's men
Had eggnog.

—Aquinas.



"Imagine breakfast without coffee!"
"Imagine coffee without Sweet Capri!"

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"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."

AFTER LECTURES

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PRICE 25 Cents

Hockeyists Out To Take Sixth Start

MEET ROYALS TONIGHT

Redmen Still Have Mathematical Chance

SQUAD IMPROVED

WITH the scalps of the other college teams tucked safely under their belts and with their first Senior League victory likewise stored away McGill's Seniors take on the hard-hitting Royals tonight at the Forum.

The Redmen have won the last five games they have played. They have gathered forty goals in these five contests, most of them on their American tour, and they have had only five goals scored against them.

TRY FOR SIXTH

Tonight with mid-terms forgotten, for the moment at least, the Redmen will attempt to stretch their wins to six straight. The Ravaging Royals, on the other hand, will be fighting for a playoff position. As they stand at present they are just five points behind the Ottawa Barber Poles. A win will give the Royals four points and will put them in a contending position.

McGill are almost out of the running, but that doesn't mean that they won't attempt to spoil the hopes of their ancient rivals. The weak point in the Red squad this year has been the defence. However, the trip south of the border seems to have given them a world of experience, as those who witnessed the game last Wednesday will tell you. Cammie Dickinson wasn't long in re-establishing himself as a defenceman after several years on the forward line. Timmy Dunn has improved immeasurably and is handing out body checks with the power of a Mack truck.

The Red forwards have showed up very well. This is especially true of Hughie Farquharson's first stringers, Pildcock, Crutchfield and McConnell. Of the other forwards, Howie Walker has probably shown the most improvement.

Several brilliant Engineers calculated between mid-terms, that the Redmen still have a mathematical chance of making the playoffs. They will therefore be out not only to help themselves but to upset the Robust Royals' apple cart as well. A trip to the Forum is guaranteed to take your mind off mid-terms.

HUMOUR TITLE OF ADDRESS AT LITERARY MEET

(Continued from Page One)

and sharper wise-crack. An example: "Did your ancestors come on the Mayflower?" "No they were there to meet it." Exaggeration is also an important part of Yankee humour. This is understandable due to the speed by which things move in the U.S.A.

The speaker was thanked by Mr. Walsh.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB HAS HUNGARIAN MEAL

(Continued from Page One)

stupid racial prejudices and class hatreds.

Opening his address, Rev. Feher stressed the fact that the new Canadians were anxious and willing to adjust themselves to Canadian life and to proceed to do their share in the development of the country. The Hungarians brought with them many fine qualities, he said, and the blending here of national types tends to bring about a fine new type of Canadian.

Reviewing the history of Hungary and her people, the speaker mentioned the fact that the Magyar or Hungarian race had given birth to many great men who had fought and died for the cause of liberty. Mention was also made of a large number of famous writers, musicians, and painters.

Included among the many guests present were the Hungarian Consul Joseph Szentagotay and his wife.

DISEASE VIRUS NOW VISIBLE TO SCIENTIST

New York City. — Hitherto unseen, the virus which causes measles, disease which attacks nearly a million American children annually, has been made visible.

Prof. Jean Broadhurst, bacteriologist at Teachers College, Columbia University, has announced that the virus has a visible stage in the throat, enabling doctors to detect and quarantine measles two or three days earlier than usual. Chances of the victim's infecting others will thus be lessened.

Presence of the visible form of

LITTLE CRUTCH



GORDIE CRUTCHFIELD, playmaker of McGill's first line, who should see plenty of action tonight.

FORLORN MAIDENS GO ON SPINSTER SPREE

(Continued from Page One)

The women are going to play the Dominant Sex for one night. The co-eds will extend the invitations, and boy-friends are herby warned not to be so rash as to ask the One and Only to go to the "Spinster Spree" with him. Bide your time till she asks you, boy, and savour the pleasure of watching her wait with bated breath for your reply. Make her appreciate the full value of the dollar she spent on a ticket, and she'll go easy on yours next time you take her out. The girls will also have the privilege of "cutting in," and have only with difficulty been persuaded not to attempt to "lead." Football and hockey heroes had better prepare for the rush.

This Feminist revolt has taken R.V.C. by storm. According to all reports the entire Women's Union is rushing to secure tickets. Several Freshettes have been trampled upon by heavy-footed, heavy-handed seniors. What is the cause of all this turmoil? The answer, my children, is that the Dance Committee has restricted the number of couples to two hundred and fifty. There are five hundred girls in the Women's Union. The competition is terrific. This, boys, is the havoc wrought by your fatal charm. The chaos created by five hundred Good Women, each fighting for her man, is terrible to describe. We turn from the scene of carnage in horror.

You think we exaggerate. Turn to yesterday's Daily and read between the lines of this plain unvarnished news-story. The co-ed reporter who wrote it could not write coolly and impartially, so great was her excitement. The heart-throbs of enthusiastic womanhood are only too evident. Here is real human interest. Read it and weep!

Sport Notices

Those desiring to obtain ski waxes at wholesale prices may do so by going to the Athletic Office. The waxes on hand at present are:

Cold Snow	Price
Oesbye Mix	\$.25
Bratlie Dry Sno	\$.25
Wet Snow	
Oesbye Medium	\$.25
Bratlie Clog Sno	\$.25
Downhill and Slalom	
Tento 88	\$.50
Bratlie Slalom	\$.25

If enough requests are received for a brand of wax not in stock it will be purchased, but as the wax is bought in lots of a dozen approximately that number of requests must be received.

SKIING

The Interfaculty Ski Meet in which R.V.C. is invited to participate will take place at St. Saviour January 22-23. All girls interested in running in the downhill and slalom events are urged to attend the ski class, and sign the list in R.V.C.

FENCING NOTICE

Fencing classes and practices will be held on Monday, Thursday, and Friday from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. Notice the extra class on Thursday afternoon.

Copies of the Canadian Ski Year Book may be obtained in the Athletic Office. The price is \$25.

the measles virus in throats of 160 school children was disclosed by a common stain, nigrosin. — Cardinal

JUNIORS DROP MATCH BY 4-1

Lose to Concordia in Drab Affair at Forum

SHORT SCORES

Red Team Is Now Definitely Out of Playoff Picture

WITH both teams definitely out of the running, McGill's Juniors lost out to Concordia by 4-1 last night after taking a one-goal lead in the first period. The Juniors were below usual form and after the first period had difficulty in holding their own. Concordia on the other hand were a different team from the one that they had encountered previously. Their defence held consistently and their forwards swarmed about the McGill nets showering Soper with pucks.

Short opened the scoring for the Redmen five minutes after the opening whistle as the result of a smart passing play by Cuke and Winsor. This was the only McGill goal. The City-Hallers came back strongly to the attack, but were unable to impregnate the Red defence. There was no further scoring in this period.

CONCORDIA SCORE

In the second frame honours were fairly evenly divided until Beneson broke through to beat Warren Soper cleanly. The Redmen held their own and threatened but were kept from tallying by fine defensive work. About seven minutes after the first Concordia counter, Feroud grabbed a pass from Lacombe to put his team one up.

The final frame was Concordia from the start with the Redmen making several attempts only to be foiled by Duford, the Concordia custodian. The latter, incidentally, played a bang-up game. Two minutes after the start of the last period Sloan split the McGill defence, weaved in on Soper and scored unassisted. Before the final whistle Sloan scored again unassisted to make it 4-1.

The teams:

McGill (1)	Concordia (4)
Soper..... goal	Duford
Holliday..... defence	Cordland
Ross..... defence	Potson
Jacobson..... l. wing	Beneson
Burrows..... centre	Sloan
Owens..... r. wing	Campbell
Short..... sub	Lacombe
Cuke..... sub	Feroud
Macfarlane..... sub	St. Laurent
First Period.	
1-McGill.....Short	
(Winsor, Cuke).....	5:12
Penalties: Campbell	
Second Period.	
2-Concordia.....Beneson	
(Sloan).....	7:05
3-Concordia.....Feroud	
(Lacombe).....	14:50
Penalty: St. Laurent	
Third Period.	
4-Concordia.....Sloan	
5-Concordia.....Sloan	2:20
Penalties: Jacobson, Beneson, Sloan	
Referees: Heffernan and Bennet.	

SAFETY PHASES OF MECHANIZED MINING

The use of machinery in cutting, loading, and transporting coal from the working face to the mine cars as a means of affording greater safety to workmen in coal mines than hand-mining methods forms the central topic of discussion in a paper by S. H. Ash, District Engineer, United States Bureau of Mines, San Francisco, which appears in the December issue of the Bulletin, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The paper is based on personal observations by the author in coal mines in the State of Washington.

In his summary of the paper the author advises that the success of any mechanized system is based not so much on breaking coal at the face as on loading and transporting the coal from the face to the cars on the entry, and on moving necessary supplies for these purposes. Where coal will run by gravity to the entries it is reasoned that machine mining is not economical. If coarse coal is desired this conclusion has strong support. However, it is obvious from experience in the Roslyn field, Washington, that machine mining on pitches can be made more economical and safer than a hand-mining system.

The paper indicates the fallacy of measuring safety performance on a tonnage basis, and shows the necessity for changes in supervision, discipline, and safety practices and equipment that are apparently satisfactory under hand-mining methods, but fall short of the goal under a mechanized system.

Safety, in the opinion of the author, can progress more effectively under mechanized and modern methods that eliminate and control to a larger degree than hand-mining the human element that enters into every mine accident.

McGILL PARK SLIDE NIGHT TO BE HELD AFTER MID-TERMS

Tandem Race Up Mountain to Clubhouse Will Feature Evening

DANCING AND SLIDING

Mrs. Grant and Col. Bovey to Act as Patrons—Latter and Major Enter Race

FINAL plans for "McGill Night" at Park Slide next Tuesday are rapidly rounding into shape, it was announced last night, and the committee expects that the week-end will find all arrangements completed for what should prove to be one of the biggest and best of McGill's social events of the season.

Increasing interest in the event has been in evidence around the campus, the prospect of a race up the mountain provoking an unusual amount of attention. Mrs. Grant and Colonel Bovey have kindly consented to act as patrons for the evening, while the latest reports have it that the latter and Major Forbes are entering the race on snowshoes—probably to provide suitable competition for those enterprising athletes who plan to assail the slope. And for those who haven't been reading their Daily—the race will be a tandem affair, couples being allowed to enter on skis, snowshoes, or on foot, starting from the Campus and following any route up the mountain to the slide excepting the steps. Entries for the race can be made at the Athletic Office in the Union, an entry fee of ten cents being charged and the money going toward suitable prizes for the winners. After the race, the evening will be given over to sliding, and dancing in the clubhouse.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE

Tickets for the evening can be bought from Faculty representatives for fifty cents each, or one dollar per couple. In the words of that rousing editorial in yesterday's paper: "Attend the Park Slide Night on January 25"—and buy your tickets now.

PROGRESS IN GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTING

A timely discussion of recent advances in geophysical prospecting appears in the December issue of the Bulletin, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in a paper presented by Hans Lundberg, president, Hans Lundberg, Limited, Montreal.

The author traces the early history of the development of geophysical methods and then pictures what he terms the sad conditions under which the geophysicists have had to work during the past few years. An almost hostile feeling had developed against geophysical prospecting following the experience of the boom years 1928 and 1929, and it became so bad that a few years ago the mine owners did not employ a geophysicist until all other means had failed. If it then so happened, he states, that no indications of ore were found which could be recommended for further exploration, the old hostility was revived.

A campaign of research was organized during the depression years and methods have since been developed which make it possible not only to discover sulphides, but also to distinguish, to a certain degree between the sulphides, and the other conductors that are of no commercial importance.

New fields have been found, and the applicability of the methods have been widened to an extent which could scarcely be envisioned a few years ago. It is now possible to trace out geological formations, determine geological contacts, trace intrusions of acid and basic rocks, locate and trace quartz veins, and trace out fault lines and zones of shearing and brecciation. As a result, the work on sulphides has become rather limited in comparison to work on structural problems, prospecting for gold, tracing geological contacts, and determining depth of overburden. Besides the success achieved by other geophysical methods in the oil-fields, in outlining favourable structure, and in the location of important details, there are now over fifty mines in production, none of which could have been found by ordinary prospecting methods.

The paper then deals in turn with the terrestrial conditions governing geophysical surveys; the problems that may be solved by geophysical methods; preliminary work, organization, and routine, where surveys have been made; ore-bodies, and zones of mineralization; and depth determination. The author's discussion of recent applications of the methods, which he gives a number of examples of the tangible success of these methods to Canadian de-

CLASS HOCKEY TO COMMENCE MATCHES ON MONDAY JAN. 24

Much Equipment Has Been Purchased for This Season

REFEREES APPOINTED

Eight Interfaculty Teams and Twenty Interclass Teams Have Been Entered

THE Tennis Court rinks will be the scene of much action at the commencement of the second semester as the Interclass and Interfaculty Hockey Leagues begin active competition. The schedule for this season has been drawn up and this league offers an opportunity for all ardent hockey fans to add some sparkle to their game. In any event let us see a large representation from each faculty and make this a successful year for the league. All teams should enter as soon as possible since this provides an excellent opportunity for an abundance of good exercises and plenty of fun.

The league will begin on January 24, eight have been entered in the Interfaculty and are as follows: Arts, Commerce, Law, Arch, Med, Dent, Theology and Engineering. In the Interclass Hockey the following teams have been entered, twenty in number, Arts I, II, III, IV, Dent, I, II, Comm. I, II, III, IV, Med, II, III, Law I, II, Engineering I (X and Y), II, III (X and Y), IV. The following rules must be observed in connection with the games:

1. All men must be medically examined.
 2. Referees George Wilcox, Pete Neilson, H. Graves.
 3. Games must start within 15 minutes of the scheduled time, or the team not ready will default.
 4. There must be a minimum of four men on each team or the team having the less will default.
- The players have been encouraged due to the fact that there is entirely new equipment for goalers, besides new pads, gloves, sticks, and pants. The games will be played at the hockey rink in the tennis courts.
- Schedule for this week's interclass games.
- Tuesday, 5 p.m. — Dent, III vs. Med, IV.
- Wednesday, 5 p.m. — Law I vs. Law II.
- Thursday, 5 p.m. — Dent, I vs. Dent, III.

USE OF HIGH INTENSITY-MAGNETIC SEPARATION

A comprehensive descriptive account of high-intensity magnetic separation is now practised in the commercial treatment of a large variety of industrial minerals is presented in a paper which appears in the December issue of the Bulletin, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

D. M. Ramsey and R. K. Brier, of the Exolon Company, Bladell, New York, authors of the paper, advise that practical use of this type of separation dates back only ten years when it became necessary to devise more effective methods for the purification of the electric furnace abrasives and refractories, silicon carbide and fused aluminum oxide. The high intensity magnetic separator, they advise, minimizes the effect of the force of gravity, and it applies a magnetic force of extremely high intensity so intimately that materials with very feeble magnetic properties are readily influenced. In these two features it differs from the conventional type of separator.

The separation of rock shale from crude borax ore is of particular interest. Before the process of high-intensity magnetic separation had been developed from this material, the impurities occurring in crude borax ore were removed by the costly and involved process of water digestion, filtration, evaporation, crystallization, and drying to free the borax of its other mineral impurities. High-intensity separation has made possible the direct treatment of run-of-mine borax ore for the removal of the accompanying rock.

Hundreds of possible separations are suggested by the process the paper notes. Strangely enough, experience has shown that in many instances, materials that appeared to offer the least promise have resulted in the most successful commercial application. Tests are being made constantly on many widely varying products in an effort to further extend the application of high-intensity separation to industrial minerals.

posits is a particularly interesting feature of the paper.

INTERFACULTY SKI MEET FOR THIS WEEK END

Four Events to Be Run Over Two-Day Period

COMMENCES AT 2 P.M.

Interfaculty Numerals to Be Awarded—Is First Meet of This Kind at McGill

SKIING fans at McGill will be glad to hear that an Interfaculty Ski Meet is being planned for this week-end at St. Saviour. This meet is open to both men and women students of the university and is scheduled to take place on January 22 and 23. Coming as it does after the mid-term examinations, the meet should indeed have a very stimulating effect in preparation for the second semester.

In order to further the interest and fairness of the event from the point of view of the majority of skiing fans at the university, no entries from men who have competed in Intercollegiate Competition will be accepted. Herb Von Colnitz, the man in charge of the meet, wishes to stress the fact that all skiers, good, bad or indifferent, are all very welcome. Everyone who turns out is assured of a good time as all the tenseness of major competition will be eliminated and the meet will be run off in as informal an atmosphere as possible.

FOUR EVENTS

Preparations are going on in fine shape for this much talked of event. It is a four-event meet and should bring out all the talent at McGill which every one of our ardent skiers hopes he or she has.

The meet gets under way at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon with the downhill race to take place on the St. Saviour trail. This will be followed by the slalom which will be run on either Hill 70 or Foster's Hill and will be started as soon as the first ten men have completed the downhill event. Numbers will be given out at one o'clock at the foot of the St. Saviour trail. Those who are unable to turn out on time owing to examinations on Saturday morning will have to run last, and as the race will be in progress while they are climbing the trail, they are requested to stay on the side of the trail.

On the following day, Sunday, January 23, the cross-country and jumping events will be held and will be held in conjunction with the Red Birds' Skiing Club. Incidentally this Red Bird vs. McGill event is an annual affair and is open to all members of the McGill Ski Club.

ENTRIES NOW MADE

Entries for the meet are to be left with the Janitors of the Arts, Medicine or Engineering Buildings. A nominal fee of ten cents covering the whole meet is being charged. Entries must be in by Thursday night although in view of the fact that this week's schedule is a very

CORRECTION—Fencing Notice

By mistake in yesterday's Daily, fencing practices were announced for Wednesday in Strathcona High. The new class will be on THURSDAY afternoon from 5 to 7 p.m. and at STRATHEARN SCHOOL as usual.

interrupted one for all students, a limited number of late entries may be allowed.

No exceptional skiing ability is necessary in order to compete so do not be timid about entering, so get your entries in early and make this a bang-up event. As far as future skiing at McGill is concerned the freshman will be the most important men at the meet for they are the aspirants to the McGill Ski Teams to come.

The Engineers with customary confidence have informed us that they will be a cinch to win the meet, therefore in all fairness to your respective faculties, let's see you Artsmen, Meds, Lawyers and last but not least R.V.C.-ites turn out in large profusion and give them a tough battle.



Creatures of Habit

When you don your socks, button your coat, answer the dinner gong... all of these things you do without thinking.

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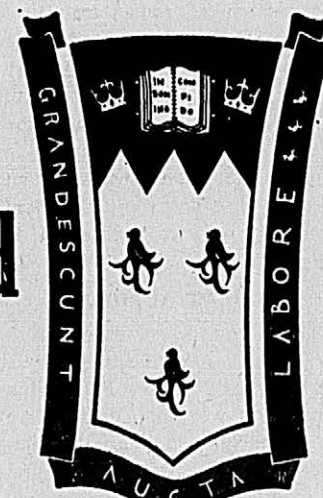
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"The Student and Industry"

A survey based upon reports of representatives from the various provinces revealed five main industrial areas in Canada. The Maritime area with industrial activity in the form of primary industries, like small farming and fishing, small manufacturing, and heavy mining and steel concentrated chiefly in Cape Breton, N.S. and lumbering and pulp and paper in New Brunswick was the first area considered. The chief industrial area is found in the central provinces of Quebec and Ontario where the greatest wealth of Canada is produced. The northern area of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba is the centre of Canada's mineral production, while the western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are concerned chiefly with the production of wheat. In the British Columbia coastal area and the mountainous sections of Alberta, mining, lumbering, pulp and paper, small scale farming, fruit growing and fishing, constitute the chief industries.

This general survey indicated diversity in levels of prosperity between different regions. In general, the manufacturing sections showed a decided advantage over the sections of Canada devoted to agriculture and other primary industries. This is markedly the case in comparing the industrial central provinces with the Canadian west. Even in these sections where prosperity is most evident, the level of profits of industry (this year at an all time high) did not show a corresponding betterment in living conditions of the workers, nor did it give any indication that present recovery was solving the unemployment problem.

The commission noted a trend in industry to large-scale production and a condition approximating monopoly. The result of this tendency was industrial efficiency and lowering of costs of production. On the other hand there was noted technical unemployment and the exploitation of weak and unorganized groups, namely, the industrial worker, the primary producer and the consumer.

The commission viewed with concern the instability of the industrial system as manifested in the disastrous downward curve of the depression which brought even worse distress to agricultural areas than to the industrial centres. The present industrial recovery is uneven in character, a fact which is more evident in eastern Canada—especially in the mining section—than in the prairie provinces where drought has added to the effects of years of low farm prices. It leaves untouched large sections of the unemployed.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The trade union movement in Canada shows great backwardness in comparison with similar movements among workers of other industrial countries. No more than 860,000 Canadian workers out of a wage-earning group approximating two millions are organized into unions of one kind or another. The previous contentment of Canadian workers, related to a faith in individualistic success and the scattered character of Canadian industry with the existence of new frontiers accounts in a great measure for the present weakness of Canadian trade unionism. Coupled with this observation goes one concerning the disunity which exists among the groups actively engaged in organizing labour among which might be mentioned the Canadian Trades and Labour Council, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, the Catholic Syndicates of Quebec and the One Big Union in the west. The growth of monopoly with the adoption of the "speed-up" technique, along with the industrial crisis of the past few years have forced upon the minds of Canadian workers the necessity of organization. However, the movement during the last two years has been vitalized by the introduction of the industrial union through the C.I.O., particularly in mass-production industries like steel and automobiles and coal-mining. This new growth is beginning to create a security for the worker and a stability in the industry concerned which did not exist before. In a great many cases organization facilities of urban workers are being extended to agricultural labourers with a view to establishing more harmonious relation between these two types of productive endeavour. Opposition to the growth of trade unionism from certain provincial governments as well as from manufacturers emphasizes the absence of legal status which for so long has existed in countries like England.

A joint session of the two sections of the commission on industry proved most valuable since bringing out the fact that agriculture and manufacturing were but two aspects of a single industrial system. The agricultural producer is in many cases but the primary worker in the great packing, dairying, canning, milling or tobacco industry. The agricultural worker subject to exploitation similar

IT'S A GOOD TRICK—IF YOU LAND RIGHT SIDE UP



Somersaulting on skis is a trick for experts only, although it looks simple as done above by A. R. LITTLE, captain of the Dartmouth "C" team, which competed at the international invitation college tournament at Lac Beauport, near Quebec City.

to that of the industrial worker. A fall in the standard of living of urban and industrial workers means a diminution of demand for agricultural products. Again, the standard of living of the Western producer is determined to a great extent by the tariff policies, prices and loan policies set by Eastern industrialists and financiers. It becomes more and more evident that no regional partial plan will meet the needs of industrial and agricultural sections of our population. A national policy must be adopted which is directed to the welfare, not of one special interest but of all our working population, agricultural and industrial, urban and rural.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The Commission recommends that the full recognition of the right of collective bargaining in unions of their free choice be secured to all Canadian workers by the passage of legislation modelled after the Nova Scotia Trade Union Act.

2. The Commission favours the extension of producer and consumer co-operatives as a necessary complement to trade union organization, and brings to the attention of the conference the work of the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S., in the field of Adult Education.

3. The Commission agreed that in many fields of large scale industry, government ownership or control is necessary to give security to primary producer, worker and consumer and render industry more stable. Sweden was considered a good example of the complementary character of co-operative enterprise and socialized and controlled industry.

4. The Commission recommends the extension of social insurance legislation to give more adequate protection against unemployment, illness and the insecurity of old age. It further recommends the extension of social legislation to guarantee to the worker an adequate living wage and the rigid enforcement of such legislation as already exists.

STUDENT ACTION

1. The Commission noted with approval the work of the students of the University of New Brunswick in connection with the Minto Mine strike and recommends investigation into industrial situations in the vicinity of their campus to be followed by appropriate action.

2. The Commission agreed that practical assistance would be rendered to the trade union movement if student executives, as well as individual students, in the purchase of supplies, have regard to the conditions of work under which the supplies are produced and where possible insist upon union made goods.

3. The Commission viewed with approval the decision of the meeting of the Science and Engineering students to form an inter-university organization for the exchange of information and opinion in the interest of improvement in the standards of technical education.

4. The Commission recommends the extension of the co-operative movement amongst students in the establishment of co-operative book shops, residences and restaurants.

5. The Commission looks upon the formation of the National Students Co-operative Committee as an excellent means of fostering co-operative practices and principles and also as a potent force in the organization of campus co-operatives.

6. The Commission recommends that as a part of the continuation programme of this conference the work of this commission on "The Student and Industry" be continued on every campus. The Commission particularly recommends the method of survey and practical action followed by the Social Problems Club and the Student Christian Movement of McGill University. The method of their "Industrial Seminar" included (a) discussion groups with experts in the field of social and economic research, trade union leaders, representatives of political parties, social service workers and (b) tours of investigation of industries, settlements, residential and slum areas. Such investigations should be carried out into rural as well as urban fields. Another field of industrial study was suggested by the course of Industrial Relations at Queen's University. The Commission recommended particularly that every effort be made by student groups to form contracts with trade unions and trade union leaders.

STUDENT CALM UNDISTURBED BY RECENT VOTING

(Continued from Page One)

bright and cheery. "I agree with you," said one. "Have a cigarette," said another. Finally we button-holed a less agile student and managed to elicit an opinion, "Houde would have added colour to Parliament," he said colourfully.

We met some students coming out of examination rooms. Some strode along with head held high and refused to comment; others slouched scowling past and commented all right, but we could not use these. Finally it became apparent that it was just another instance of student apathy and we gave up.

WESTINGHOUSE FORMING NEW FELLOWSHIP PROJECT TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS IN SCIENCE

A new kind of scientific expedition was announced today by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. In 1938 and 1939 the company will sponsor ten research physicists in exploring the fields of pure science.

Five such "explorers," to be known as Westinghouse Research Fellows, will be chosen from the ranks of those having the equivalent of a doctor's degree in physics, chemical physics or physical metal-

lurgy; an additional five will be named in 1939.

The plan, as explained by Dr. L. W. Chubb, director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, provides for a continuing group of ten fellowships. Each Fellow will receive and adequate salary, and will be eligible for one reappointment.

CONDON TO DIRECT WORK.

The research work, to be carried on in one of the nation's leading industrial laboratories, which includes the new giant "atom-smasher," will be under the direction of Dr. E. U. Condon, formerly associate professor of physics at Princeton University.

Dr. Condon's appointment as associate director of research at Westinghouse also was announced. Commenting upon the sponsorship of pure scientific research by an industrial concern, Director Chubb said:

"Westinghouse is deeply conscious of the fundamental debt which the modern electrical industry owes to the science of physics and of the values of close association with current advances in pure science.

"In connection with plans for expanding our fundamental researches in physics it seemed to us that a very worth-while contribution could be made by establishing a group of fellowships for basic science work in the company's research laboratories in East Pittsburgh."

PEER INTO SECRETS OF MATTER

It is the job of the physicist and chemist to explore fully the properties of all forms of energy and matter in order to satisfy man's curiosity about how the world is built and to enable him more intelligently to adapt the forces and materials of nature to his needs, explained Dr. Condon.

"This is a large order," he continued, "and calls for the serious efforts of many men working co-operatively in many expensive laboratories. But the human values that are obtainable are also exceedingly great. There is no need to multiply examples—the use of the research method is now so widespread that today every field of technology is being profoundly influenced by exact scientific results."

Though the Westinghouse fellowships are not designed to develop specific improvements or make concrete contributions in the practical application of electricity, Dr. Condon stated that:

"Each widening of the horizon opens up new possibilities of technical advance although it is not usually clear at first what these possibilities may be. Past experience has shown that nearly all discoveries in pure science have sooner or later been of value. Westinghouse is supporting work in pure science in order that this work may be accelerated.

"The company feels that all research leading to a better understanding of the nature of matter and energy will ultimately prove of value to the engineering profession, even though its immediate field of application is not apparent."

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NOTICES

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UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Mr. James Baldassne, Miss Hermande Britton, Dr. T. H. Bernstein, Mr. Allen Gornall, Dr. L. P. V. Johnson, Mr. E. M. Kelly, Mr. Robert McBroom, Mr. George Whitney.

The Registrar would be glad if anyone who knows the address of the above names would notify him within ten days of the posting of this list. After ten days all unclaimed letters will be returned to the Post Office as Dead Letters.

planned to confine the scientific inquiries to fields of work for which the Westinghouse laboratories are well equipped, in particular, nuclear physics, electric conduction in gases, ferromagnetism, dielectrics, thermionics, semi-conductors, elastic and plastic properties of metals and crystal structure. However, projects outside these general fields will also be given consideration.

Two or three fellows will probably work in co-operation with Dr. W. H. Wells, on studies in nuclear physics, utilizing the huge "atom-smasher" which is now being completed at the Research Laboratories.

"Although a great amount of work has been accomplished in the past five years," said Dr. Condon, "much remains to be done in the way of fully developing the laws in this new field of knowledge. Discoveries in this direction will come from the efforts of physicists the world over and will surely occupy the centre of attention in fundamental science for some time to come."

"POKE" ATOMIC NUCLEUS.

In the new electrostatic generator or "atom-smasher," voltages ranging to 5,000,000 and beyond will accelerate particles of matter shot through a 40-foot vacuum tube up to one hundred million miles an hour. Then the engineers and physicists will be able to see what happens when an atomic nucleus is "poked."

"To study a thing," observed Dr. Condon, "you have to influence it and see how it behaves, and the simplest way, as every experimental-minded two-year-old knows, is to poke it with something. To 'poke' a nucleus, the particle has to have a very high speed because of the electric repulsion of the particle by the nucleus being studied."

Both Dr. Chubb and Dr. Condon agreed that the world's scientific advance would have been considerably more rapid in the past had the usual 20-year lag between a fundamental discovery and its application to industrial requirements been shortened by a closer link between research and industry.

They cited the discoveries in the 1890's of the ratio of charges to mass of an electron, of natural radio-activity and the X-rays.

Improved electric lights, for example, were made possible by the exact knowledge of what laws an electron obeys. These same laws, he noted, were responsible for electronic tubes and control devices which are the heart of the world's electrical power, communication and radio industries.

DR. CONDON SPECIALIST IN THEORETICAL PHYSICS.

Dr. Condon has been specializing in theoretical physics the past 12 years, since his graduation in 1924 from the University of California.

Two years later he received his Ph.D. degree in physics from the same university and for the next year studied modern quantum mechanics in Germany under a National Research fellowship.

With R. W. Gurney he developed the modern quantum theory of radio-activity which underlies much of the modern work in nuclear physics. He is also widely known for his work on molecular structure which led to the Franck-Condon principle through work done in collaboration with Prof. James Franck, Nobel laureate, formerly of Goettingen and now of Johns Hopkins University.

Two of Dr. Condon's scientific works include volumes on "Quantum Mechanics," written jointly with P. M. Morse, and "The Theory of Atomic Spectra" in which he collaborated with G. H. Shortley.

"Forecasting that women will rule the world in 1000 years is like suddenly discovering that two and two make four," Dr. Stevenson Smith of the University of Washington chides Dr. Marston for "not getting around the way he ought to." A thousand years—shucks. They rule supreme right now.

—DUKE

RADIUM AND ITS RAYS SUBJECT OF PAPER

"Radium and its Rays" is the topic of a paper appearing in the December issue of the Bulletin, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The paper is one of a few on the subject that have been sufficiently free from technical discussion to appeal to the laymen.

Its author, G. C. Laurence, National Research Council Laboratories, Ottawa, presents an engaging account of the early work of Hittorff, Perrin, Sir William Crookes, Becquerel, and other noted physicists that led to the discovery of radium by the Curies. This is followed by a discussion of the properties of radium, and the work done in determining them, more especially by Ernest Rutherford and Frederick Soddy. In the story of radium, the author states, the contributions to our knowledge by the Curies and by Rutherford stand out prominently. Canada has played an important part in the history of radium from the time when Rutherford and Soddy gave the first satisfactory explanation of its

properties while working at McGill University, to the present, when the Dominion has become an important source of world supply.

Attention is directed in the paper to experiments on the artificial disintegration of atoms that have led to the discovery of "neutrons," a kind of ray that may possibly be useful in the treatment of cancer. Some enthusiasts have claimed that these rays are more effective than radium rays. It will require at least five years, however to learn whether or not the new method is satisfactory and should it prove to be, a few more years would elapse before it could be adopted generally. Besides, radium treatment is much more convenient and adaptable for many growths than that require, or would require massive equipment, as in the case of X-rays and neutrons. Radium, it will be noted is used also in engineering for the radiographic examination of castings and welds to detect flaws and holes.

U.S. COLLEGES' VARSITY TIME.

Football broadcasting draws its millions of listeners, but U.S. college broadcasts on non-athletic

subjects have noteworthy audiences too, declares Miles Heberer, member of the speech and drama department at Stanford University.

Records show that 25 college-owned and operated broadcasting stations go on the air daily throughout the United States.

In addition, many more colleges and universities which do not operate stations of their own, present regular programs over commercial stations, states Heberer.

It is his opinion that colleges should look more to the training of students in radio, microphone technique, advertising and dramatic scripts, and in management and production.—U.B.C.

"In a utopian university there would be no degrees and no examinations, but students wanting to know how they were progressing would consult a special testing bureau. That, however, would be utopian." Dr. Clifford Kirkpatrick, professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota, thinks college life is a pretty complex affair for a large number of students. And that a good many of them are maladjusted.

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